G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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of life forever springing up around them." I said it was a most miserable failure; whereupon Miss Amelia and her cousins, Clara and Eliza D—, insisted that I should offer a better one; but I said I was not ready to meet such a challenge; but as they were very pertinacious, lenge; but as they were very pertinacious, well timed nor well expressed. Mr. H—said "I was certainly the most uncomplaining of martyrs, and that he would esteem it an honor to bear my cross for me." You know my tendency is to be pugnacious, but as I felt myself all in the wrong to make piety the subject of a conundrum, I was silent. And I mean to hold my tengers. For hervord the discharge met by a gentleman who seated us in a central I do not see what young Christians can do in the way of professing Christ in such circles as are to be found at Saratoga Springs. There are homes where good people go. One of these, Mrs. Mason's, a private boarding-house, has the soubliqued of "Saints' Rest," and, though but a little way off from this Hotel, is widely separated ions of dress, and they in social. delightful intercourse for the charms of intel-lect. The Union Hall was a pious house some worship there in former days; but when the new drawing room was erected and a band of music engaged, dancing and praying were found incompatible; and as the devotees of Terpsichore were so much greater than the worship area of God deily public presents and

worshippers of God, daily public prayers and the singing of hymns were discontinued.

Dear G***, is it so, that dancing is incompatible with worship! It ought not to be. To worship God should be as natural as joyousness, whether expressed in skipping a rope or in dancing. And it is so in Scotland, in Swit-zerland, and in Germany. This, then, must be the last influence of the mistaken zeal of Puriful in art, society, literature, and in worship, in their stern conflict and zeal to create and secure the constitutional and religious liberties of England. This was said to me by Mr. asuring up-and here you have them.

dressed, and our rooms were in proper trim for prayers. This we do at eight o'clock every day. It is among the difficulties of a religious life at the Springs, (in this Hotel, certainly,) to find time and place for morning devotions. At first, we were liable to all kinds of interruptions. The chamber-maid would be interruptions. The chamber-maid would be in morn us brush in hand, or some one of otions. At first, we were liable to all kinds interruptions. The chamber-maid would olt in upon us brush in hand, or some one of he neighbors along our corridor would tap at he door to take us down to the breakfast table.

and is very popular here and everywhere. He pointed out to me, some mornings since, one of those men who delight in wearing a close-bodied frock-coat, "all buttoned up before," and a low collar and white cravat, and was a parson, beyond all question, "very High-Church."

Do you know who he is?" asked Dr. M.—.

WASHINGTON D. C.

Pro the National Pro.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF SARATORA.

No. 5.

United States and of St. John." Nobody was expected to guess it, and so we, to use Mr. H.'s phrase, "guv it up."

Because," said Amelia, "people here and there are devoted to music, they wear their gala dresses every day, they have nothing in particular to do but to drink to the full of the waters lar to do but to drink to the full of the waters."

It is a shall spend my that.

Summers at Saratoga and Newport, living forever with persons who have no other aim than "the pleasures of society," falsely so called, then I too shall find myself unfitted for the duties of life, and will make a sad shipwreck not only of my own happiness, but of the happiness, but of the happiness of all who may stand associated with returned to our hotel, and hastened to our several rooms. I wished you were with us.

seeming a little piqued by my criticism, I proposed this: "Why is Saratoga like vanity fair as described by John Bunyan?" To this, any number of replies were given, some of them clever, and all witty. These, however, did not satisfy Amelia who would be said that he had done so honestly with those whose souls were worth saving. clever, and all witty. These, however, did not satisfy Amelia, who would have me give them my own answer. I did so. "Because it is the place where faithful Christians pass through a fiery ordeal." This provoked the ridicule of Amelia and Eliza D——, conveyed with great delicacy of expression, but I felt it, and it reddened my cheeks for shame that I had ventured to the satisfy with those whose souls were worth saving; but there were some soulterly devoid of all appreciation of the nobility of womanhood, that the sooner they danced themselves into the grave, the better it would be for the world. It was perfectly frightful to hear Judge B—— talk; and I was frightened out of my wits as he told me of the physical results of a fashionable life upon women. He said he had done so honestly with those whose souls were worth saving; but there were some souls were worth saving; but there worth saving; but there worth saving; but there worth saving; but there worth

preachers. His words had much more of im-pressiveness, followed as they were by the glance of his eye—such eyes! and giving significancy

with her accustomed kindness and courtesy, she granted my request; and we two went alone, for Dick preferred to remain and keep his mother company. The text was from what the Doctor termed the nexus of St. Paul's noble Epistle to the Romans, uniting the first eleven twelfth chapter, thus-"I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." In a brief introduction, Dr. Adams said the slightest scholarship would show that the word translated "your bodies" should read "yourselves," which was the intensity of expression in the original of Paul. It was a discourse calculated to produce a powerful impression upon the audience, and was most proper to be preached before such a congregation as was here assembled, coming from all sections of our country, endowed by God with His best gifts of talents, wealth, and influence, in their several homes. It certainly made me feel the solemnity and responsibility of living. After church, Mrs. C—— and myself made a circuitous walk homewards, for I wanted to

seeking out, with Cawper,

where the hum of busy life could never reach where the hum of busy life could never reach hymn—for Aunt thinks it would be a little bit charisaical for us to sing it, even in our chambers—and this done, Aunt reads one of Thornon's prayers, her favorite formula of worship, as you know. We usually descend to the break ast room before nine. Yesterday, at ten o'clock, ast room before nine. Yesterday, at ten o'clock, ast room before nine. Why was I born, and what more have I to do and to suffer? What is living, but one long sigh after repose?" And so we two walked till the sun was sinking, making the day glorious in its end, as I hope all our lives will be.

We then, having said all we had to say, came

This painful and shocking incongruity

berian Church. He is a man of infinite humor, and is very popular here and everywhere. And Jane's room, and tell wher of all that we had said. She phose me who delight in very and a love control of the control of the

My dear G***, ever yours,

"SOCIETY AT SARATOGA." Saratoga society— What endless variety What pinks of propriety! What gems of-sobriety! What garrulous old folks, What shy folks and bold folks. And warm folks and cold folks And tender caressing, (Of course that is guessing!) Such sharp Yankee-Doodles. And other pet-poodles! Such very loud patterns, (Worn often by slatterns,) Such hoops—' ig as Saturn's! Such straight neeks and bow neeks, Such dark necks and snow necks. And high necks and low necks! The lean and the fat sort. Saratoga is crammed full, And rammed full, and jammed full,

(I dare not say d-d fall !)

pressiveness, followed as they were by the glance of his eye—such eyes! and giving significancy and force to every gesture.

As Aunt Jane is too feeble to go out in the afternoon, I asked Mr. C—to go with me to hear Dr. Adams, of Madison Square Church. With her accustomed kindness and courtesy, she granted my request; and we two went alone, for Dick preferred to remain, and keep his was in the stage of diplomacy, the leading Re-publican journals vehemently denounced the sion loudly to censure the Governments of Great Britain and France for their alleged lukewarm-Britain and France for their alleged lukewarmness in opposing that course. This was in 1853; but by the middle of 1854, when diplomacy had made way for actual war, they had changed all that. They became ardent and daily partisans of the aggressive policy of Czar Nicholas, according to which he hoped to subvert the independence of Europe by the weight of 800,000 ignorant and superstitious "bayonets." In this course our Americo-Russo-Republicans were cheerfully aided by the Democratic and Pro-Slavery organs and politicians. By exciting the national hatred of England, by constant suppressions of the truth and suggestions of the false, public opinion in the free States became effectually Russianized. By 1855, so thoroughly was this the case, that the special organs of European opinion in New York city—

organs of European opinion in New York city—
French, British, and German—withdrew, exhausted, from a hopeless conflict with an overwhelming torrent of public opinion.

At this time a broad gulf lay between Euro-At this time a broad gulf lay between European and American public opinion—a gulf whose existence was extremely pernicious to the health of the American mind. I well remember the bitter mortification with which I, a Republican Briton, used to listen to piercing appeals to the principles of morality, civilization, and universal liberty, delivered in behalf of Kansas, followed by jealous invective against the same cause in the Trans Danubian Principalities and the Crimea. It required a hard struggle, and much philosophy and forbearance, to heartily sympathize with the Republicans of the free States, while these very men were supplying from their ranks the most persevering

From Chambers's Journal.

THE INAPPLICATION OF CIRCLES.

As the round globe on which we live may be called a sort of solid circle, made up of an infinity of other circles—composed of earth and water—within and upon each other, so the inhabitants of the said globe are similarly con stituted of innumerable circles, likewise.

It is the title which society has agreed to be

It is the title which society has agreed to be stow upon its own multitudinous phases, and is the very happiest, perhaps, which could possibly have been selected for that purpose. No other term could express, at once, completeness and insularity so well. Squares of society, rhomboids, parallelograms, might indeed suggest the compactness of these sets of the human family with equal accuracy, but could never bestow such an idea of independence. One side at least of such figures could coincide with, could be 'applied to,' as Euclid has it, the side of another figure, and so amalgamate with it, which the things that they were intended to typify never can. Circles, on the other hand, can but touch one another in one point—which itself has no parts or magnitude—and the result even then is only friction and disagreement. When the big wheel of a carriage, for instance, happens to catch the little wheel—which only happens in general overturns and the like—no fusion of any kind takes place, but rather the reverse. Circles can cut one another it is true but that does not make the but rather the reverse. Circles can cut one another, it is true, but that does not make the means less apposite. At all events, the term is universally acknowledged, and may be taken for granted. As "the great world" represents in some mouths, not the universe or its inhab-To the Editor of the National Era:

I hope it is not too late now to pay a just tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Bailey. I have something I would fain say of him. His confemporaries among American journal ists have dwelt upon his courageous advocacy of Anti-Slavery principles. This no doubt was the most prominent feature of his public life; but there is another stand-point from which Llove.

Every Circle of society is bounded by a line of its own, supposititious like the equator, but not less distinctly defined; and as each of the to-morrow." countless stars of the firmament shares, doubt-less, the impression of the author of The Plu-rality of Worlds, that there are no stars—with anything in them—besides itself, so each Cir-cle ignores its fellows, and ludicrously imagines its own particular centre to be the centre of all other systems whatsoever. There is, however, one exception to this rule, the Best Circles,

most every other sphere.

Within their charmed round it is far more dangerous to tread than anywhere else; for not only are the blest indwellers of that retreat most superciliously scornful—as it is their undoubted privilege to be—of any would-be _hotographer of its likeness, but every little hanger-on to the extreme edge of its circumference, every grossest atom longing to fly up from its native earth to so elevated a sphere, is prone to take up the cudgels, and hector in its defence, as though by such a course it intimated its own connection with it. "You've never been there yourself," would be the malicious sarcasm cast upon any man who should attempt to describe the material of the moon, even though he should self, would be the malicious sarcasm cast upon any man who should attempt to describe the material of the moon, even though he should confine himself to reproducing the established theories of green cheese and moonshine; and the Best Circles are not unlike the moon in some respects. There is a mild, subdued, and almost religious light about them, which is borrowed from the great Sun of Etiquette. They form no catherine wheels of brilliant dissipation, as the Radicals would have us believe, but give forth a fine, steady, rose-colored light, very overpowering, and yet attractive to the British eye. Conversation, in the Best Circles, is carried on in a better fashion than in many more intellectual ones. Nobody has particular "views" to enforce; nobody can get hold of the universal button-hole of a company, and bore them with an unlimited supply of dreary information. If there is not so much thinking in the Best Circles, as is usual with the majority of the human family, the people who compose them are at least all of the same way of thinking. There is, therefore, no rancorous abuse, no antagonistic obstinancy; no anything, in short, which interferes with the pleasant flow of conversational life. The stream

about their conduct and behaviour, are always those who have no natural business there. Perfect naturalness—so long, that is, as the nature be not distressingly deep or earnest—which, in other societies, is the attribute of Genius alone, is indeed the peculiar virtue of the Best Circles, and constitutes their chiefest charm. The pains and penalties of the social tread-mill, the "callings," the "cuttings," the "who-shall-take whom-down-to dinners," are the embarrassments of comparatively low life, the barbarous ensuments of persons who connect discomfort with aristocracy.

It is therefore no wonder that most other sections of Society, however exclusive, should make an exception in favor of such a class. Even the so called Religious Circles smooth their brows, and lengthen their lips, when Sir Guy Beau Monde is whirling by, although it is well known, that Lady Mabel has a separate establishment in Paris, and neither of them, if all takes be true, lead the lives of chastened persons; whereas, if it were Mr. Thomas Brown of the Commercial Circles) who was so often

all tales be true, lead the lives of chastened persons; whereas, if it were Mr. Thomas Brown (of the Commercial Circles) who was so often seen with that Mrs. Sloper, whose husband has a colonial appointment, these pious folks would shiver, as he passed, from head to foot. Perhaps there is no class so altogether ignorant of the World without as theirs, nor any so indignant that the World in its turn should be unacquainted with them and their concerns.

We were once present in a company of our fellow countrymen of the North, when the inferiority of the English happened to form the subject of conversation.

The twenty fifth anniversary of the abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies was celebrated on the 3d of August, by a public meeting, at the Music Hall, Bedford square, in London, over which Lord Brougham presided.

The attendance was large and respectable, and upon the platfrom, in addition to the venerable President.

Lord Brougham, in opening the proceedings, after briefly acknowledging the enthusiastic reception which greeted him upon taking the chair, said:

"It naturally gives us all great satisfaction

subject of conversation.
"To give you an idea," said one, " of the ex-

treme ignorance of even their educated classes, I met an English barrister last summer, at Oban, who did not know what I meant when I referred to the great Disruption. He positively understood me to be alluding to some volcanic disturbance! "

Only second to this Circle in their complete isolation from the rest of mankind, and in their belief, nevertheless, that they form the focus of attraction for all other classes, are, singularly enough, the Sporting Circles. The mystery of their tones, the solemnity of their manner, and the confidential character of their absurd comformal character of their absurd cha munications, are beyond measure remarkable nor do they conceive it possible that their casual companion, in a railway carriage or elsewhere, can be other than well informed of, at all events, all that Bell's Life can teach him.

We had once the privilege of sitting next to Miss Cruciform, a Tractarian young lady, at

dinner, when Captain Marker St. Leger, of the Sporting Circles, was making conversation to her upon the other side. It was when the rob-bery at Rogers's bank had just been effected, and this was the manner in which Captain St.

and this was the manner in which Captain St.
Leger broke ground in performing his colloquial duty to his neighbor:

"What a very sad thing that is about poor Sam Rogers, Miss Cruciform!"

"Yes, indeed; poor Samuel Rogers! Did you know him?" [The young lady was naturally surprised at the gallant captain's apparent intimacy with the Poetical Circles.]

"Know him! Ay, indeed; and I am afraid I shall lose a great deal of money by him too." I shall lose a great deal of money by him, too,"

replied he.
"I trust not," said she. "I understand there is no danger of that."

"Then you know a great deal more about it than me," responded he, in a tone of annoyance; "and yet I had it from Lord George himself."

"Indeed! I saw it stated in the newspapers,

of such a sum of money."
"Dear me," laughed the captain; "and

From the New Orleans Delta, August 10 himself to be in a good cause—though he showed himself to be a little nervous yesterday A difficulty had been arranged between him

side of the river, and he was induced to send a challenge, which was of course accepted. Last evening was the time for the meeting to take place, and both principals appeared on the ground with their seconds and a surgeon. Double-barreled shot-guns were in readiness, loaded with heavy charges of powder and—wadding. The stillness of death prevailed as the seconds went through a most unusually long series of ceremonious preparations, to all of which our hero was a blank witness—his face wearing the hue of linen just from the hands of the laundress.

Everything being prepared, our hero's second

Everything being prepared, our hero's second took him aside, to whisper a few hints in his ear. "It will be, doubtless, impossible for you to obtain a deliberate aim at your opponent between the words," said he, "so I have

fellow was breathing his last. Our hero saw and honor be to their names! [Cheers.] that he had no more immediate danger to anticipate, and immediately observed, "Yes, I aimed straight for his heart." "How came you to blow your bat to pieces, then?" inquired toes the some one. This hint seemed to bring a new grudge not, but look back with satisfaction a

"It naturally gives us all great satisfaction that we have lived to see accomplished this great measure of Slavery abolition, than which there was none in the whole history of our there was none in the whole history of our career at all superior in importance or in virtue, or in what may be expected to be its beneficial consequences, and that we have now, by the goodness of Providence, been spared to witness the twenty-fifth anniversary of that great event, a quarter of a century to-day having elapsed since the shackles of the slave were finally struck off."

follow the example of Great Britain. Of the United States he said:

"I grieve to say that our brethren, our kins-folk in America, furnish another exception to our example; but of that I would speak tenderly, from recollecting that America has acted admirably in many respects, and even abolished the slave trade a year before we ourselves did. Even in Georgia, which is as devoted to the 'institution,' as they are pleased to call it, as any of the Southern States, it was our fault, and not theirs, that they ever had Slavery, for we pressed it upon them, and they refused it. They protested against it, but we defeated them; and it is our fault that that 'institution' pre-

After a glowing tribute to Wilberforce, Clarkson, Joseph Sturge, James Stephen Macaulay, Henry Thornton, who, with himself, labored for the cause of emancipation, and a brief recital of the struggle for abolition, Lord Brougham thus referred to the practical results of Free-

" Now that emancipation has put the negro on the same footing as the white in point of rights and privileges, it is fit that we should for lighted up the night as though the moon were a moment stop to consider what his behaviour has been under the change; and nothing can finally mingled. The clouds of this color were not in insolent defiance to Time and Destiny. What matters? we shall soon meet again. sion conduct that was not consistent with the public peace. Never was any apprehension more completely falsified by the result. [Hear, hear.] On that day there was all over the West Indies, I venture to say, among the 850,000 negroes whom we had liberated, the most perfect peace, uninterrupted by riot or debauchery. In that country, where nature provokes the passions, and where the stimulus of intemperance is dealt out with a profuse hand interpretation of the zenith point, was gradually thrust further and further to the south, until it became stationary at a point the definite locality of which the astronomers must settle. Between 10 and $10\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, the display was overpoweringly brilliant and beautiful. After that, it gradually faded. Now and then there were light flashes, but the pink hue gave way almost enthere was no instance to be found, in all the Caribbean Sea, of intoxication or of riot from intoxication. On the contrary, the churches gregations, one after another, frequented them, in order to testify their gratitude to God for the great boon which Providence had bestowed on them. [Cheers.] Those people, as pious in piety and devotion, and not the slightest breach of the peace or act of intemperance was perceived. Then it was said, 'They will not work.' The result has proved the contrary.

They are not at all indisposed to work. Give them wages, and they will work. No doubt they will prefer cultivating their own yam-gar-dens, if you do not give them adequate wages; but, when they have adequate wages, they will

but, when they have adequate wages, they will work as well as can be desired, not only at cotton and indigo, but at sugar also.

"It was said at the time that the supply of sugar would greatly fall off; but we have positive proof from the most undoubted authority that where they are well treated, and proper wages are given, the supply of sugar in the district is not diminished by emancipation. Indeed, it was stated by the Marquis of Sligo some years ago in the House of Lords, that there was one district in his Government, he having been Governor of Jamaica, in which a twofold greater produce of sugar had been made by free negroes than by slaves in former times. That, I admit, appears to have been a peculiar case, and therefore I do not mention it as an average; but, as a general rule, I say that there has been no diminution in the growth of sugar, and no want whatever of men to work at proper wages. [Hear, hear.] This subject has lately been made a matter of controversy, and an inquiry is now going on, from which I hope truth will be obtained, and from which we shall see whether there are not exceptions—as I don't doubt there may be—to that rule. For instance, I am told that Barbados stands in a different position from Jamaica in that respect, different position from Jamaica in that respect, and that Barbados is flourishing; all the respectable testimony which we have from Barbados is to the effect that there is no want of bados is to the effect that there is no want of sugar, and that its growth has increased instead of falling off. The former slave stands now in a different position with respect to the community, in consequence of the change that has taken place, from that which he occupied before. He has the same interest now as his master. It becomes his interest that the master should profit, for his wages are to be paid out of gains of his master. The profits of the planter are the fund out of which his wages must be paid; consequently they have a community that have a community they have a community that the standard consequently they have a community that the standard consequence of the change that has taken place to the community that the standard consequence of the change that has taken place to the community that the standard consequence of the change that has taken place to the consequence of the change that has taken place to the community that the standard consequence of the change that has taken place to the consequence of the change that has taken place to the consequence of the change that has taken place to the consequence of the change that has taken place to the consequence of the change that has taken place to the consequence of the change that has taken place to the consequence of the change that has taken place to the consequence of the change that has taken place the consequence of the change that the change that the change that the cha planter are the fund out of which his wages must be paid; consequently, they have a common interest, and he ought to rejoice in everything that tends reasonably and without any abuse to the profit of the planter. [Hear, hear.] That many planters have suffered, that many will continue to suffer, is undeniable; and those particularly will suffer whose estates are under

lost an estate in the West Indies which I should not an estate in the west indies which I should not much have valued, and I lost an estate in the north of England which I should very much have valued, by a kind individual who had made me his heir to both estates, altering his will, because I would not in 1833 abandon the

[Lord Brougham, on resuming his seat, was loudly cheered.]

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

The New York Times furnishes the following account of the Aurora of Sunday night week. The same phenomenon was viewed in

time of its being so darkened that stars were visible. Few have had opportunities of witnessing these sublime displays; but on Sunday night the heavens were arrayed in a drapery more gorgeous than they have been for years. The phenomena then witnessed are worthy re-cording, and comparing with previous appear-ances of a like character, as they will be referred to hereafter among the events which occur but once or twice in a lifetime. "Sunday was very much such a day as could

be expected at this season of the year. Per-haps it may have been a trifle cooler than usual, but this was attributed to the rain which fell in the morning. With the change of wind to the west, the temperature fell noticeably towards evening, until it seemed like that which more appropriately belongs to the middle or latter part of September. Soon after sunset, the streamers which mark every appearance of the Aurora were visible in the north. As the twilight deepened, the 'merry dancers' ventured from their hiding-places and played along the horizon as though successive sheets of impalpable flame were sweeping over the sky. Then the imagination could not find portrayed by these instantaneous flashes. The beautiful

was distinctly audible; but if these same individuals will but listen this or any other evening as attentively as they did Sunday, they can

finally, long discussions as to the cause will a mile is all that is to be apprehe

century, the phenomena were frequently visible, oftentimes being characterized by remarkable brilliancy. After 1745, the displays suddenly next nine years. The last century, until within the last twenty years, has been favored in a ring the years 1835, 1836, and 1837, the last exhibition of special interest occurring on November 17.

around the magnetic pole when the display is of sufficient brilliancy to define the curve, and, taking this point as the first sufficient brilliancy to define the curve, and, taking this point as the first sufficient brilliancy to define the curve, and, taking this point as the first sufficient brilliancy to define the curve, and, taking this point as the first sufficient brilliancy to define the curve, and, the first sufficient brilliancy to define the curve, and, the first sufficient brilliancy to define the curve, and the curve sufficient brilliancy to define the curve sufficient brilliancy to the curve sufficient brilliance sufficient brilliance sufficient brillianc taking this point as that of measurement, they have attempted to calculate the height of the sheets of light above the earth. Various observations made by Prof. Olmsted, in conjunction with Prof. A. C. Twining, of New Haven, fix its elevation, on different occasions at 421.

"What is the origin of this remarkable phenomena? The ancients asked the question, and the moderns reply by repeating the interand the moderns reply by repeating the interrogation. The most popular theory attributes it to electricity, but that agent has been made responsible for everything which men did not know how to account for otherwise. The late Prof. Olmsted maintained that its origin was cosmical, or, in other words, that the earth, in revolving on its orbit at certain periods passes. cosmical, or, in other words, that the earth, in revolving on its orbit, at certain periods, passes through a nebulous body, which evolved this strange light in more of less brilliancy, as the body was larger or smaller. To support this theory, he attempted to establish that there were fixed epochs for its display in the highest degree of brilliancy. He fixed the length of these periods at from 60 to 69 years, and, if we remember aright, named 1890 as the time when we might look for another appearance. The remarkable display of Sunday night gives those who have so strongly contested this idea a strong argument against it, and launches astronomers who have anchored to it upon the sea of conjecture

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GEOLOGY .- Among the freshest and most in

will, because I would not in 1833 abandon the cause of emancipation. [Cheers.] I have grown old in these labors, but this is an occasion on which I may say,

"E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires."

It is difficult to avoid feeling a renewal of what one has not intermitted but only relaxed in pressing, and relaxed of late years, because the occasion had ceased."

[Lord Brougham, on resuming his seat, was lead to discuss the matter. One is the discovery of fint implements—knives and axe-heads—near Amiens, at the bottom of a stratum of gravel, and from nineteen to twenty-five feet below the surface. The things have been actually found in situ—some by English geologists—where there is no appearance of the gravel ever having been previously disturbed; and what is more remarkable, in a spot which forms the top of a hill. The implements are in great numbers; and the conclunents are in great numbers; and the conclusion is, that they testify to the existence of man on the earth at a period anterior to that com-monly supposed—thus confirming similar con-clusions drawn from the discoveries made in the Brixham Cave, and elsewhere. The other week. The same phenomenon was viewed in this city, but on a less splendid scale, probably owing to the fact that no clouds were visible to reflect the transient glory of the heavens:

"The present generation have listened with wonder and admiration to the stories their fathers and mothers have told them of auroras and meteors. They have opened ears and mouths and eyes as they heard of stars falling from the heavens like rain, of the sky at night becoming red as with blood, and in the day-time of its being so darkened that stars were visible. Few have had opportunities of witno room for doubt. The existence of the bones has long been known to the natives, who have at times taken from the ancient store to burn nto ivory-black; but this is the first scientific investigation that has been made of the interesting deposit, - Chambers's Journal. BEWARE OF PARTING .- Bulwer, the master

novelist, writes a reflection which will appea to the sensibilities of every man and woman: "There is one warning lesson in life which few of us have not received, and no book that I can call to memory has noted down with an adequate emphasis. It is this, 'Beware of part ing?' The true sadness is not in the pain of the parting, it is in the When and the How you are to meet again with the face about to vanish from your view! From the passionate farewell to the woman, who has your heart in her keep-ing, to the cordial good-by exchanged with pleasant companions at a watering-place, a country-house, or the close of a festive day's blithe, or a careless excursion—a cord, stronger or weaker, is snapped asunder in every parting, they shot up to a point nearer the zenith, and joined company with their sisters from the east resplicing broken ties. Meet again you may and west. The flashes from the south were will it be again in the same way? With the fewer and less brilliant. The appearance of the horizon in this direction was in striking. the horizon in this direction was in striking Will the souls, hurryipg on in divers paths, the horizon in this direction was in striking contrast with that towards the north. Then a bright arch, spanning nearly ninety degrees, sprang up, supporting and apparently originating three floating, quivering sheets of fire. To the south, the sky was of a dark leaden-colored hue, which contrasted oppressively with the horizon half and yet sighed to yourself, But where is the charm that once breathed from the faces? A hue, which contrasted oppressively with the surrounding brilliancy. At first, the light was of that peculiar whitish tinge which all have poet said, 'Eternity itself cannot restore the With this, a beautiful tint of pink Beware of parting? or, if part you must, say another, intermingling and deepening until the sky was painfully lurid. There was no figure how in heart, soul, and thought, we stood for these instantaneous flashes. The beautiful ceronal of light which was first exhibited north 'Met again!'

has been thrown out, that if the cable were the astronomers must settle. Between 10 and sunk but a few feet beneath the surface, and 10½ o'clock, the display was overpoweringly brilliant and beautiful. After that, it gradually faded. Now and then there were light flashes, but the pink hue gave way almost entirely to the yellow. It was remarkable as indicating the perfect transparency and luminousness of these sheets of flame, that the stars, other hand, Lieutenant Maury, of the National whose light was not eclipsed by this superior brilliancy, were distinctly visible through their covers of light.

"Such was the Aurora, as thousands witthe bottom, because once at rest on the bottom and properly coated, it will be indestructible nessed it from housetops and from pavements.

Many imagined that they heard rushing sounds, as if Æolus had let loose the winds. Others were confident that a sweeping, as if of flames, paying out; because, if only made heavy as attentively as they did Sunday, they can satisfy themselves that the identical sounds are always perceptible on a quiet night.

"Undoubtedly, the watchmen of the skies were on guard in all the observatories throughout the land, and to these the scientific observations must be left. When the Scientific Association shall next convene, and when all of us shall remember this Aurora as a thing of the past, we shall be favored with detailed acvoyage of a ship. Such a cord will sink at the the precise locality where it was brightest, and, Maury feels confident that a divergence of half follow.

"Some account of similar phenomena in times gone by will undoubtedly be of interest electrical to others, and thinks that he has re-"Pliny and Aristotle record phenomena identical with those which later times have witnessed. The ancients ranked this, with other no obstructions, on account of its depths or its nessed. The ancients ranked this, with other celestial phenomena, as portending great events. In 1560, historians state it appeared in London, in the shape of 'burning spears,' a similitude which would be no less appropriate now than it was then. Frequent displays are recorded during the fifteen years following that two. The real question for future projectors of lines of submarine telegraph is, not how deep, or how boisterous, or how wide the sea is, but what are the electrical limits to the

from Great Britain, during the past year, as shown by the report of the Commissioners, just

fix its elevation, on different occasions, at 42½, past year, was about \$2,360,000; while, as the 100, 144, and 160 miles. Prof. Olmsted claims that it is rarely less than 70 miles from the earth, and never more than 160 above it.

have anchored to it upon the sea of conjecture again."

one, accidently suggested by a young lady to the father in Amherst, Va., and which was successful in curing the hogs, may be equally so in curing man of that terrible disease—

We are going to attend public worship at the Methodist Church, near by, and we a sermon from the Rev. Dr. Bulloch, or Walnut Hills, Kentucky, and I can promise.

To him, when you have done your supper, you despectation and despair and discontinued in des